

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXXI.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1913.

NO. 32

Great Falls to Have Largest Modern Smelter.

A Butte, Mont., dispatch says: John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper company, is in Butte and will remain for some time making an examination of the properties of the company throughout the state and particularly to look over the work of remodelling the smelter at Great Falls and the improvements going on at the Washoe smelter in Anaconda.

Mr. Ryan is very hopeful as to the future of the copper industry and believes that this year is going to witness a greater demand for the red metal than ever before in the history of the country, due to the electrification of railroads and the immense amount of building operations going on throughout the country.

He says that the amount of copper on hand is small compared with the amount that is going to be required within the next few months and scouts the idea of any effort on the part of the big producing concerns of the country to materially curtail the output. There is nothing at present to lead to the belief that copper is going below the 15 cent mark for the remainder of the year.

One of the biggest undertakings of the company which Mr. Ryan represents in the way of copper production is the rebuilding of the smelter at Great Falls. This work is now well under way and already some 300,000 has been expended in construction. When the new plant is completed it will represent the largest and most modern works of its kind in the world.

Years of experience and experiments conducted by some of the most competent men in the country have been brought into use in the plans for the rebuilding of the smelter.

For instance, the reverberatory furnaces will be of an entirely different type from those in use in the old plant. The new furnaces to be installed are known as the direct fire furnaces. The fire box, which is directly in the end of the furnace, will have specially designed grates and apparatus for manipulation. Forced draft will be used, and if any steam is required to soften the clinker, this will be introduced under the grates. The waste gases will pass through hot blast stoves for regenerative purposes, and also through boilers to absorb any waste heat not otherwise used. The furnaces will thus be regenerative.

There will also be a thawing plant for the thawing out of ore which becomes frozen in the cars during the winter season while in transit from the Butte mines. The Washoe smelter at Anaconda has such a plant and in this respect during the very cold weather the Great Falls smelter has been in the past considerably delayed in operations. The heating of the hot room for the cars will be by hot air which will be received by steam from the waste heat reverberatory boilers.

The disposition of slag from the smelting furnaces will be by means of 30 ton slag pots, which will receive the slag directly from the furnaces and carry it to a slag dump in a large coulee east of the plant, thus removing it from the Missouri river in which it formerly has been disposed.

Experiments which have been going on for more than a year with a view of treating the ore on a more economical basis have resulted in many new devices and those who are in a position to express an opinion say that when the new Great Falls smelter is in operation in about one year it will be the largest, most economical and in all respects the superior of any of its kind in the entire world.

Story of Mining in Globe District.

It is now forty years since a party of daring prospectors entered what is now the Globe mining district and located the Globe and Globe Ledge claims which years afterwards became the nucleus of the Old Dominion mining property. These pioneers in the local field were B. W. Reagan, Anderson brothers, Charles Mason, DeLong

and Copeland and these men, with the exception of the Andersons, were the locators of the Silver King mine, destined to become the greatest producer of silver in Arizona.

The history of these two properties since their inception strikingly illustrates the dissimilarity between copper mines and mines of the precious metals—especially marked in the duration of the period of production, and a difference also in the time required to bring them to development and equipment, including the machinery or plants required for the treatment of the ores and recovery of their metallic contents.

The Silver King by rather crude methods and inexpensive machinery, in comparatively few years, produced many millions of dollars of silver and has long since been dismantled and practically abandoned.

The Old Dominion after forty years, since the location of the original claims, and the expenditure of millions of dollars for development and equipment, is now entering upon a period of large and profitable production that in all probability will continue for forty years longer. Precious metal mines as a rule are short lived; copper (vein) mines are enduring, and the great advance in methods of mining and in the metallurgy of copper in recent years, making possible the successful extraction of very low grade ores, has increased the longevity of many copper mines, and by opening up new fields has added materially to the world's production of copper.

Globe gained recognition early as the center of a rich silver district, and during the few years in which silver mining was actively prosecuted it is estimated the mines in the district produced from shallow workings upwards of 3,000,000. Ignorance of mining methods and the erection of costly mills without first developing an ore supply seriously embarrassed operations and later the severe decline in the market value of the white metal caused the almost complete suspension of silver mining in Globe district.

More remarkable than the richness of her silver mines is the rapidity with which Globe recovered from the suspension due to the resourcefulness of the early prospectors and miners here, and the fact that important copper deposits had already been discovered in the district, but had not been developed owing to remoteness from railroads and consequent high cost of supplies.

Following the location of the Globe and Globe Ledge claims no other locations on what is now known as the Old Dominion lead were made until the fall of 1876 when Bud Woodson and partners located the Hoosier and Gray mines. There were many more locations made that year on the Globe copper belt, but like all the early locations, they were reserved as silver discoveries.

The first actual mining for copper was on the Hoosier in 1878, by Van Arsdale & Garrish, who bonded the claim. The mine was worked for a few months and the ore extracted was hauled to Wheatfields and smelted in a primitive adobe furnace, the yield totaling about 40 tons of black copper. Woodson sold the Hoosier mine in 1881 to John R. Saltzman, of Erie, Pa., who erected the Hoosier smelter on Pinal creek, which was operated about six months and shut down when copper metal dropped to eight cents per pound. The Carrie smelter was erected in 1881 by Devereux Bros. to reduce the ores from the Carrie, True Blue and Big Johnny mines. The superintendent of the Carrie smelter was John Williams, father of Ben and Lou Williams of Bisbee fame, and of John Williams Jr., who was the first superintendent of the Old Dominion after the smelter was moved to Pinal creek.

The first Old Dominion smelter was a 50-ton water jacket furnace erected in 1881 at Bloody Tanks, seven miles west of Globe, to smelt the ores from the New York and Chicago claims situated at that point, but the greater portion of the ore treated came from the Old Dominion and Keystone claims three miles north of Globe. The Old

Dominion company took its name from the Old Dominion claim which has never been an important producer. Capt. Burbage was the first superintendent of the Old Dominion and E. O. Kennedy was in charge of the smelting operations. The smelter at Bloody Tanks ran only three or four months. Soon afterward the Globe and Globe Ledge claims were purchased and the furnace moved to Globe and placed on Pinal creek several hundred yards north of the present smelter.—Globe Record.

Remarkable is Development of Chino Copper.

One of the most remarkable, if not the greatest of the so called porphyry copper mines is Chino in Grant county New Mexico, and which was worked by the Mexicans more than one hundred years ago. The systematic development of the property, by modern methods, was not started by the present company until a little more than three years ago, and now it has 90,000,000 tons of 1.83 per cent ore demonstrated, the largest tonnage of any mine except Utah copper.

Chino's concentrating mill, having five units each with a capacity of 1000 tons daily, production for March was over 1,500,000 pounds of copper and it is expected Chino will make more than 50,000,000 pounds this year, at a cost of about 7 1/2 cents per pound. When operated to full capacity of plan an annual production of 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 pounds should be attained. The mine has already outgrown the mill, and the company may later decide to double the capacity of the concentrator.

General Manager Jacklin estimates that 80,000,000 tons, or ten per cent of the entire tonnage so far demonstrated, can be mined with steam shovels. At present nine steam shovels are operating—handling ore and removing the overburden. A considerable amount of the metal recovered is native copper in the form of shot and sheet copper.

So the present copper market Chino is earning at the rate of 48¢ per share.—Arizona Record.

Zinc and Lead Tariff.

A Butte dispatch says the people of Butte, and in fact the whole western country are strongly opposed to Congress making any reduction in the tariff on zinc and lead. Resolutions have been forwarded to the representatives of the state in Washington, pointing out that a reduction in the tariff along the line suggested would mean injury to the zinc and lead industry, not only in this state, but to the entire west. Butte Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the action taken by the western mining men at a meeting held in Salt Lake a short time ago. The zinc industry is at yet in its infancy in this district and it is felt that if not hampered by legislation at Washington the time will come when Butte will occupy the same position in the mining world as to zinc production as it does now in regard to copper.

Word has reached here from Superior, says the Florence Blade, to the effect that the vertical diamond drill bore, sinking from the 800-foot level of the Magma mine, has attained a depth of 1400 feet and is still bringing up cores that are almost solid metal. The Magma is the 9th wonder of the world. It is without an equal in its class, both in richness and magnitude.

A man living at Auburn, New York, had a severe attack of kidney and bladder trouble. Being a working man, not wanting to lose time, nor run up a heavy doctor's bill, he cured himself completely by using Foley Kidney Pills. A year later he says: "It is a pleasure to report that the cure was permanent." He has had no return whatever of the pain, backache and burning. His name is J. A. Farmer, and he says: "Of course I recommend Foley Kidney Pills as a very effective cure for kidney and bladder trouble." H. H. Watkins, Druggist.

"The Pageant of the West."

Probably the greatest historical pageant ever seen in America is being arranged in Denver for the entertainment of the thousands of visitors to the International German Turfest next June. This pageant will occupy the whole of several days, and will include hundreds of magnificent floats and thousands of consumed actors.

The affair will be named the "Pageant of the West." It will depict the transition of the vast country west of the Mississippi River from the happy-hunting-ground of the Indian tribes to a land of magnificent cities and progressive civilization. It will be of a character and on a scale that are absolutely new to the people of the United States.

Early portions of the pageant will show the Indians of a century ago. Hundreds of real Indians, members of the tribes now living in Colorado and adjoining states, will be used in the parade. The floats will represent Indian camps of those early days.

Later sections of the pageant will show the next steps—the coming of the scouts and then the cattlemen and miners. The Indian wars will be depicted by hundreds of costumed men and women. Then will be shown the steady recession of the Indians, and the development of the land by the ranchmen. Some of the most noted cowpunchers and cattlemen of the present time will appear in the pageant, representing the details of the life they lived when they first came to the West.

Through these various stages will be shown the marvelous change that has come over the whole West. Indians of the present day—farmers, college students and well dressed women and children—will march in the parade to show the present condition of their race.

Subsequent portions of the pageant will show the part the German-Americans have played in the history of the West. All of the floats will be extremely elaborate. The attention of the visitors from all over the world will be taken up with the magnitude of the pageant. The turnfest takes place June 25 to 29.

Water for Inspiration.

Most important recent developments by the Inspiration Copper company are the results obtained by the sinking of a well at the junction of Pinal Creek and the Miami wash assuring the company of an abundant supply of good water. Lane, Boulder and company of Los Angeles, con-

tractors, sank a 24 inch well 110 feet and struck a flow of water that rises within 36 feet of the surface and by pumping a flow of 1750 gallons a minute was obtained.

That the supply is ample was demonstrated when after the pumps had been kept going for an indefinite time, the water in the well was lowered only 13 feet. The value of this discovery may be judged when it is realized that it will obviate the necessity of pumping water from the company's dam below Wheatfields, where it would have been necessary to have installed a large pumping plant and would have entailed a heavy expense of pumping the water to the concentrator, a distance of nine miles, to an elevation above the dam of 600 feet.

After this flow of water was struck the rig was moved to the Kiser ranch, half a mile farther up the wash, where another well is being drilled.

The railroad at the Inspiration has been completed to the concentrator site and cars being operated over that section. The warehouse at the concentrator for cement and other supplies has also been completed.—Globe Record.

Blue Bell Makes Wonderful Showing.

It is rumored that the big plant of the Consolidated Smelting Company at Humboldt will be closed about May 1st to the custom market, and that in the future it will be exclusively operated on ores from the Blue Bell mine.

Since the concentrating addition has been installed, the treating of ores is facilitated, and with the reverberatories running it is not necessary to operate the blast furnaces. The Blue Bell is said to be attaining wonderful mineral possibilities, and the immense ore bodies exposed at great depth insure a supply for smelting at as high as 300 tons per day for months ahead. Under this favorable showing the abandoning of the open market has been decided upon as necessary for the present at least, or until the capacity of the plant is increased to meet the demand of outside producers.—Prescott Journal-Miner.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"My sister's husband had an attack of rheumatism in his arm," writes a well known resident of Newton, Iowa. "I gave him a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment which he applied to his arm and on the next morning the rheumatism was gone." For chronic muscular rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers.

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Dr. Price's Baking Powder is specially devised for home use, and makes home baking easy and a delight. It will protect you from the dread alum baking powders, which are too frequently found in the ready made articles, and insure you food of the highest healthfulness.